# NO SITE SELECTED.

PROPERTY OWNERS GIVEN UNTIL THE 26TH FOR PROPOSITIONS,

OFFERS WERE SUBMITTED.

THE BIG CONVENTION HALL PULL BE IS IN DOUBT.

Argument the Committee to Delay-Big List of tees Named to Make .orough Canvass of the City.

The committee having in charge the movement for the convention hall and exposition building to be erected from public subscriptions held a meeting at the Commercial Club yesterday morning to consider propositions for a suitable site. There was a strong pressure brought to bear to have the selection of the site of the building deferred for a few days. Several waited upon the committee to say they desired to submit propositions which they had as yet been unable to get into such shape that they could be definitely made. A great many available tracts are in separate lots, held by different owners, and a definite proposition for their sale to the association could not be made until all owners had been conferred with.

There were two distinct views on the part of the members of the committee. One was favorable to granting further time to persons who were anxious to make proposions, but had not yet gotten them into shape to submit. The other view was strongly urged, and failed of adoption only in deference to the views of the minority. This view held that the committee had given notice that at its meeting yesterday it would receive offers from property own-ers, and that from the list of propositions submitted by 11 o'clock yesterday it would make its selection of a site. A number of gentlemen who were waiting outside for opportunity to argue with the committee for delay in the matter were admitted to the room and told they could have from two to five minutes each to present their arguments for delay.

Propositions for sites were submitted to

the committee as follows: A. E. Stilwell; 314 feet on Central by 163 feet on Thirteenth: \$62.500. M J. Payne; 262 feet on the west side of Broadway, extending from Seventh to Eighth, with 235 feet depth; \$60,000. Hugh C. Ward, receiver for Mastin es-

tate; 274 feet on Eighteenth street by 287 feet deep on Cherry and Holmes; \$40,000. M. H. Levingston; 274 feet on Fourteenth street and Irving place by 99 feet deep on Oak and Locust streets; \$36,000. Norton Thayer; 200x130 feet at northeast orner of Fourteenth and Wyandotte;

Keene Jackson; the block bounded by Grand avenue, McGee, Eighth and Seventh streets. Mr. Jackson's proposition contem-plated the erection of a costly building, to carry a bonded indebtedness, the Seventh street level to be used for a market or storerooms, with the convention hall above and on the Eighth street level. The proposition will not be considered unless the plans of the committee should be greatly

Charles E. Kollman suggested two sites, but did not submit prices on either. One is at the southwest corner of Elghth and Broadway and the other on the south side of Eighth street, between Central and Wy-

Delny Asked. J. W. Byers, who was present to ask the committee to delay the selection of a site, aid he expected in a real days to be able committee to account the second of a site to submit a proposition for the property between Oak McGee, Seventh and Eighth, 22x146 feet. He said his attention had been called to the fact that this property might be secured within the preceding twenty-four hours, and he had not been able to get propositions from all the owners. Mr. Bartlett, of Fulton, representing the Fulton bank, which owns about half of this block, was present, and said he was prepared to make a definite proposition as soon as he could confer with the other owners.

Theodore Winningham was another man who asked for time to submit a proposition. The property he had in mind has a frontage of 335 feet on Baltimore and 142 feet depth on Tenth and Eleventh.

E. Smith also asked for time to submit a definite proposition on the property at Ninth and Erendway 20% feet on Broad.

E. Smith also asked for time to submit a definite proposition on the property at Ninth and Broadway, 288.5 feet on Broadway by 142 feet on Eighth and Ninth.

J. P. Loomas telephoned asking for delay in the selection of a site, and proposing the half block on the south side of Ninth street, between Oak and Locust, 22:c272. He said it could be bought for \$120,000, and the owners would furnish money to crect the building, taking thirty or forty year bonds at 5 per cent.

The committee finally decided to extend the time for propositions for sites to Saturday, June 26, with the understanding that the selection would positively be made at that time, without regard to incomplete or indefinite propositions of whatever character.

The members of the committee generally did not look with much favor on propositions involving a large expenditure of money for a site. While admitting property costing from \$100,000 to \$200,000 might afford more satisfactory locations for the convention hall, the tracts offered at lower prices were the only ones seriously considered.

There was also an indisposition to

There was also an indisposition to con-There was also an indespetation consider any proposition which contemplated a bonded indebtedness. A. E. Stilwell, the largest subscriber to the fund, declared himself unalterably opposed to having his money in the building made subject to a

After the committee had disposed of the After the committee had disposed of the matter of a site for the present it went into executive session, from which reporters were excluded, it is understood one of the principal subjects considered was the matter of subscriptions from the railroads entering Kansas City. It was cited that the railroads subscribed \$200,000 to the Omaha exposition, and it could not be recalled that they had ever been very liberal toward any public enterprise affecting eral toward any public enterprise affecting Kansas City. It was instanced that one shipper in Kansas City paid out for freights last year more than \$50,000, and that the aggregate revenue of each line running into Kansas City, which is dependent largely upon the good will of the shippers, is such that no railroad can refuse to subscribe. mittee. The matter will be pushed in this light, and it is not questioned but that subscriptions from the railroads will be re-

Yesterday's Subscriptions. A sub-committee, consisting of Charles Campbell, Hugh J. McGowan, David B. Kirk and E. M. Clendening, was appointed to select committees on finance for each separate line of industries in Kansas City, after which the general committee adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

journed to meet at 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

During the meeting Walton H. Holmes, of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, telephoned that that company could be depended upon for a liberal subscription, but that he was unable to state the amount until after a further conference with the officers. Subscriptions were received yesterday as follows: Mullett Bros. Photo Supply Company, \$390: Miss Mary McDonald's Popular Priced Millinery House, \$100; Hugh E. Thompson, \$100; Hugh Stewart-Peck Sand Company (in sand for building), \$100; C. J. Carter, \$50; Silverman Bros., \$50: John W. Murphy, \$5. This brings the total amount subscribed to \$56.

brings the total amount subscribed to \$35,-425.

The sub-committee to select committees from among the different lines of trade to solicit subscriptions among the firms in their respective lines held a meeting yesterday afternoon, completing its work at 8 o'clock last night, after which Secretary Clendening engaged an extra stenographer, and with two stenographers and two mail clerks, wrote and mailed a letter to each of the 225 special committeemen named on

dropped in the mail box at 12 o'clock and Mr. Clendening went home.

The following letter was sent to each of the members of the special committees:

"J. M. Patterson, City.

"Dear Sir:-Kansas City needs a public auditorium. It is one of the things which we lack to make our city complete. While we have endeavored for a number of years to secure such a building, the prospects are brighter to-day for the consummation of such plans than they have been before, and we ask you, together with Mr. Edward George and Mr. G. W. Fuller, to act as a committee to solicit stock subscriptions for this building, from the agricultural dealers.

"Begin your canvass at once and report to our general committee, which meets Saturday afternoon. June 19, at 2 o'clock. Prepare your own blanks and impress upon your subscribers that their subscriptions are for stock in the new building and land. Your earnest assistance at this time will be greatly appreciated. Yours truly.

"E. M. CLENDENING, Secretary."

The Committees. Following is a list of the committee ap-Agricultural implements-J. M. Patterson,

Agricultural implements—J. M. Patterson, Edward George, G. W. Fuller.
Banks and bankers—W. B. Clarke, E. F. Swinney, W. A. Rule, E. E. Porterfield.
Breweries—Ferd Heim, J. D. Her.
Brokers, ticket—H. A. McCrary,
Brokers, merchandise—H. D. Seavey,
Brokers, merchandise—H. D. Seavey,
Brokers, stocks and bonds—William Fible, W. D. Eads.,
Books, stationery, printers and publishers—W. A. Lawton, J. D. Havens, A. S. Kimberly, F. D. Crabbs.
Builders and Traders' exchange—W. B.
Hill, W. A. Wilson, W. A. Keily,
Bridge builders—J. E. Farnsworth, J. W.
Boover.

Carriage dealers and manufacturers,

Carriage dealers and manufacturers, transfer and livery companies—C. F. Holmes, J. S. Weish, W. H. Brundage, H. A. Cain, Carl Spengler, J. K. Landis, F. W. Thaxter, Adam Buker.

Stone, cement, lime, sewer pipe, sand and brick manufacturers—W. S. Hallowell, John Seddon, George Dugan, W. S. Dickey, Frank Peck, J. W. Barney, Cigars and tobacco—J. C. Mitchelson, J. W. Clifford, Asa N. Egbert, Clothing, wholesale and retail—W. W. Morgan, Henry S. Hatch, Max Weil, C. D. Axman, Coal and ice—J. A. Bolen, James Yates, N. Trask.

Trask.

N. Trask.
Produce, fruit and commission merchants.
B. F. Coombs. A. A. Dicyfus, R. H. Jones.
B. F. Coombs. A. A. Dicyfus, R. H. Jones.
Board of trade commission men.—J. K.
Davidson, L. M. Miller, John W. Moore.
Live Stock exchange—George R. Barse,
Chester Snyder, George Holmes, J. C. McCoy, J. R. Stoller.
Restaurants and confectioners—H. A.
Staley, Macey Wangsoner, James Morton.
Cracker and candy manufacturers, coffee,
spices, extracts, etc.—C. A. Murdock, J. H.
Wiles, J. S. Loose, J. H. Beuham.
Coopers and box manufacturers—Phil R.
Toll, J. R. Kelley.
Express companies—E. Lewis,
Fire department—George C. Hale, John
Pelletter.

Florists-A. C. Murray, Arthur Newell. Furnaces-George P. Gross, Thomas H.

Furniture manufacturers, wholesale and retail dealers and undertakers—Robert Keith, W. M. Abernathy, P. H. Slattery, Leo J. Stewart, A. C. Wurmser. Gas and gasoline engines, bollermakers and machinery—R. G. Weber, Hugh Mat-

thews.
Retall grocers and meat markets—Reed Murray, A. Weber, B. Koenigsdorf, George Muchibach, L. B. Austin, A. N. Church, R. H. Williams, Sol Silverman, J. E. Jewell. Wholesale grocers—J. H. Beckham, O. V. Wilson, Hal Hidden.
Wholesale and retail hardware—W. B. Richards, H. J. Brunner.
Harness and saddlery manufacturers and dealers—F. Webber, J. J. Foster.
Horse and mule market—A. D. Cottingham, J. T. Sparks.
Hotels—J. L. Coates, George T. Stockham, E. K. Criley, C. P. Baldwin, Barney Losen.

Insurance, fire—Milo E. Lawrance, W. J. Baird, Walter J. Bales, W. P. Harwood, Frank Muchischuster.
Insurance, life and accelent—John A.
Brown, C. C. Courtney, H. K. Lyon, W. P.

Motiey.

Jackson county officers—H. M. Stonestreet, Thomas F. Callahan, Samuel Raglana, L. F. McCoy,

Jewelers, wholesale and retail—C. L. Merry, J. R. Mercer, Walter Jaccard,

Laundries—John R. Williamson, A. C.

Laundries—John R. Williamson, A. C. Fulkerson.
Lawyers—H. D. Ashley, W. D. Allbritan, Gardiner Lathrop, Henry Wollman, E. Krauthoff, W. C. Scarritt, James A. Reed, Frank P. Waish.
Lumbers—William Huttig, Jr., J. W. Merrill, C. J. Carter, W. H. Chapman, James L. Lane, E. Bruce, Frank Deardorff, Plumbers' supplies—F. E. Lally, E. Kimball, C. D. Parker, C. E. Hill.
Plumbers—E. D. Hornbrook, Tim Cotter, Dent Yales.
Drugs, paints, chemicals, oils, glass, Tholesche, Bullding emmittee of fifteen.

development of fifteen, uper, paper baxes, twine, etc., whois-pp. L. Hamilton, C. A. Whiteman, and and musical instruments-J. W.

sale—D. L. Hamilton, C. A. Whiteman, Piano and musical instruments—J. W. Jenkins, Edward Legg.
Palnters—W. E. Dockson, Charles Brooke, Real estate agents—John Stevens, Charles E. Finlay, E. S. Truitt, P. H. Madden, Photographers and photographers supplies—D. P. Thomson, Fred Mullett.
Physicians, surgeons, dentists and physicians supplies—Dr. Jabez Jackson, C. Lester Hall, J. D. Griffith, James E. Logan, W. H. Jenny, W. D. Foster, W. H. Stark, Charles D. Hungerford, R. I. Pearson, T. L. Porter.
Saloons—Charles Schattner, W. H. Dixon, Frank Jones, Frank J. Smith, Sol J. Speyer, James Flannigan, T. P. Johnston, James Pendergast, Jacob Goodyear, Charles Raber.
Wholesale Beuors—J. S. Morrin, Sol Block, Jacob Burzen, Wholesale Seeds—A. G. Trumbull, J. G. Peppard. eppard. Soap manufacturers-A. W. Peet, Orin W.

Butt.
Telegraph and telephone companies, uilding committee of fifteen. United States officers-Webster Withers, Homer Reed. Police department-John Hayes, Edward

Hickman.
Wholesale dry goods, notions, boots
wholesale dry goods, notions, boots Myholesale dry goods, notions, boots, shoos, hats, caps, manufacturers and wholesale and retail dealers — Charles Campbell, H. J. McGowan, A. F. Seested, F. A. Faxon, E. M. Clendening, Caritalists—C. J. Hubbard, Albert Marty, C. D. Whitehead, A. A. Whipple, Peter Soden, Bernard Corrigan,
Drugs, chemicals, paints, oils, glass and varnishes—George Faxon, George T. Lynn, Abner Hood,
City hall—Mayor J. M. Jones, George J. Baer, George S. Graham, James G. Smith, J. J. Green.
Bakers—George O. Warneke, B. Howard Smith, A. Sutorius, Henry Matthias,
Retail druggists—George Eyssell, J. Griffith, George P. Hardesty, C. E. Corcoran,
Packers—George W. Fuller, F. A. Faxon, Charles Campbell,
Committee at large to solicit from all in-

Charles Campbell.

Committee at large to solicit from all industries, trades, individuals, professions, occupations and others not classified in the foregoing list-C. J. Schmelter, Wiley O. Cox. Dent Yates, H. S. Boice, E. G. E. Jaccard, Hai Gaylord, P. S. Brown, Jr., Gus Jaiser, L. V. Ashbaugh.

#### HORSE FOR GENERAL WEYLER. A Saddle Animal for the Spanish General Bought for Him Here and Shipped Direct.

Weyler, the Spanish general engaged in the work of crushing or not crushing the Cuban revolution, will soon bestride a saddle horse which was bought in Kansas City and was raised somewhere in Mis-

city and was raised somewhere in Missouri. The animal was shipped to Weyler yesterday via New Orleans by Erwin, Grant & Co., who have stables at the stock yards. They have sent nearly 500 mules to Cuba during the past sixty days for the Spanish army. These animals were bought by the Spanish agents, who have made several shipments of mules during the past few weeks.

Recently an order came from Weyler for a first-class saddle horse and the agents were commissioned to buy the best they could find on the Kansas City market. The Spanish officials are conceded to be pretty close buyers on general supplies, but expense was not considered in this instance. A handsome bay was selected by Erwin, Grant & Co., and the agents of Weyler were pleased with the animal. It is stated that the price paid was \$275.

In two weeks at most it is more than probable that Weyler will be displaying his uniform from the back of this Missouri horse.

As the animal was being loaded upon the

car, an employe who knew its destination remarked with hearty carnestness: "I hope it will throw the butcher and kill him."

Judge McDougal En Route Home Washington, June 17.—(Special.) Judge L.C. McDougal, who has been here some ays looking after legal business, left for so West to day

NO CHANCE FOR IMMEDIATE AN-NEXATION OF HAWAIL

MANY SENATORS WILL FIGHT IT

MATTER WILL NOT BE PRESSED AT THE PRESENT SESSION.

Some Doubt as to Whether Enough Votes to Ratify the Treaty Can Be Mustered at Any Time-Queen Lil Files Formal Protest.

Washington, June 17 .- The impression is ow prevalent in the senate, even by the friends of the Hawaiian annexation, that cannot be ratifled at the present session if there is any such opposition promised. The programme now is that the treaty will be reported from the committee and that after the tariff bill has passed it will be called up. The senate will be asked if a time for a vote can be fixed, and upon objection by the opponents of the treaty, its friends will say they are content to allow it to lie over until the next session. One reason for not pressing the treaty in the face of opposition is that the sentiment which may be only partially opposed to the treaty will be crystallized, which is not desirable. It is also believed that senators who are now undecided may become influenced favorably after mature consideration and after finding out what the drift of sentiment is in their states. It is well known that senators cannot be held here after the tariff bill is passed in the hot

weather. Senator Davis, chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, said to-day that the committee would take up the Hawaiian treaty at its next regular meeting, which will be held on Wednesday, of next week, but that no special meeting would be held for that purpose. He said that the treaty would in any event be held in committee a sufficient length of time to permit all sides to be heard, but that the time would be controlled somewhat by the adications as to wether the senate would consider the treaty at the present session. On this latter point, the senator declined to

Chicago, June 17.-The Post's Washington special says: "Opposition to the Hawaiian nnexation project has broken out much here violently than was anticipated by the administration, and the treaty will be roughly handled when it comes up in the senate for ratification. Whether this op-position will be able to muster sufficient strength in that body to defeat ratification is a speculative problem. It looks now as though the annexation party might not be able to command the necessary two-thirds

"In any event, it is now taken for granted that favorable action at this special session, either in the form of treaty ratification or legislation sustaining the administration plans, will be impossible.

"The strongest and most dangerous op-position will come from two sources-those who are against the acquisition of remote erritory by the United States and opposed on principle to the embarkation by this government upon colonization schemes, and, second, those who will fight annexation on the plea that the cheap labor of the Hawaiian islands will seriously injure our agricultural interests, particularly checkg the development of the beet sugar industry of the Middle West, which gives promise of being an important addition to the production of the soil throughout large sections of the country. There are many ing, of course, the argument that, by taking in these remote islands, the United States will no longer find it possible to susalla its aimeras ampregnable position along the lines of the Monroe doctrine. dent McKinley's message which went to the enate with the treaty covers this point, out it will nevertheless be brought in when

senate with the treaty covers this point, but it will nevertheless be brought in when the contest is being discussed.

New York, June II.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

"There are fifty-seven senators who can be counted as certain to vote for the ratification of the Hawaiian annexation treaty. This is just three less than the requisite two-thirds. There are eleven other senators who are undecided as to how they will vote and twenty-one who are opposed to the treaty. Those in favor of annexation are: Aldrich, Allen, Allison, Baker, Hurtows, Camon. Carter, Chandler, Clark, Cullom, Davis, Deboe, Eikins, Fairbanks, Foraker, Frye, Gallinger, Gear, Heilfeld, Hoar, Jones, of Nevada; Kyle, Lodge, McRride, McMillan, Mantle, Masen, Morkan, Morrill, Nelson, Penrose, Perkins, Pettus, Pritchard, Proctor, Quay, Rawlins, Roach, Sewell, Shoup, Spooner, Stewart, Teller, Thurston, Turner, Turple, Warren, Weilington, Wetmore, Wilson, Wolcott, Platt (Conn.), Platt (N. Y.), Hale, Hanna, Hansbrough, Hawley.

Those who are undecided are: Butier, Danlei, Gorman, Kenney, Harris (Kas.), McLaurin, Mallory, Martin, Mitchell, Murphy, Smith.

Those opposed to the ratification of the

thy Smith.

Those opposed to the ratification of the resty are: Bacon, Bate, Berry, Caffery, bilton, Clay, Cockrell, Faulkner, Gray, iarris (Tenn.), Jones (Ark.), Lindsay, McZnery, Mills, Pasco, Pettigrew, Tillman, Jest, Walthail, White.

## LILIUOKALANI PROTESTS. Deposed Queen of Hawaii Formally Objects to the Annexation

Proposition. Washington, June 17 .- About 3 o'clock this afternoon ex-Queen Liliuokalani filed a protest in the office of the secretary of ate against the annexation treaty. was delivered into the hands of John Sherann by Mr. Joseph Helaluhe, representing the native Hawaiians, duly commissioned by two of their patriotic leagues. Mr. Helaluhe was accompanied by Captain Julius A. Falmer, the American secretary of Lilluokalani. Mr. Sherman treated the bearers most courteously, but gave no indicaions of his action in the matter. The protest is as follows:

I, Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, by the will of God named heir apparent on the tenth day of April, A. D. 1877, and by the grace of God queen of the Hawalian islands on the 17th day of January, A. D. 1883, do hereby protest against the ratification of certain treaty, which, so I am informed, has been signed at Washington by Messrs. Hatch, Thurston and Kinney, purporting to cede those islands to the territory and dominion of the United States. I declare such treaty to be an act of wrong toward the native and part native people of Hawai, an invasion of the rights of the ruling chiefs, in violation of international rights both toward my people and toward friendly nations with whom they have the perpetuation of the fraud whereby the constitutional government was overthrown and finally an act

of gross injustice to me. "Because, the official protests made by me on the 17th day of January, 1890, to the socalled provisional government was signed by me and received by said government with the assurance that the case was reerred to the United States of America for

rbitration.

"Because, that protest and my communiations to the United States government
numediately thereafter expressly declare
hat I yielded my authority to the forces
I the United States in order to avoid
clordshed, and because I recognized the
utility of a conflict with so formidable a
ower.

was, at the date of their investigations, the constitutional ruler of my people.

"Because, such decision of the recognized magistrates of the United States was officially communicated to me and to Sanford B. Dole, and said Dole's resignation requested by Albert S. Willis, the recognized agent and minister of the government of the United States.

"Because, neither the above named commission nor the government which sends it has ever received such authority from the registered voters of Hawaii, but derives its assumed powers from the so-called committee of public safety, organized on or about said 17th day of January, 1850, said committee being composed largely of persons claiming American citizenship, and not one single Hawaiian was a member thereof or in any way participated in the demonstration leading to its existence.

"Because, my people, about 40,000 in numbor, have in no way been consuited by those, 3,000 in number, who claim the right to destroy the independence of Hawaii. My people constitute four-fifths of the legality qualified voters of Hawaii, and excluding those imported for the demands of labor, about the same proportion of the inhabitants.

out the same proportion of the inhabi

tants.

"Because, said treaty ignores not only the civic rights of my people, but, further, the hereditary property of their chiefs. Of the 4,000,000 acres composing the territory, said treaty offers to annex, \$15,000 acres has in no way been heretofore recognized as other than the private property of the constitutional monarch, subject to a control in no way differing from other items of a private estate.

"Because, it is proposed by said treaty to confiscate said property, technically called the Crown lands, those legally entitled the crown lands, those legally entitled thereto either now or in succession receiving no consideration whatever for estates, their title to which has been always undisputed and which is legitimately in my name at this date.

"Because, said treaty ignores not only all professions of perpetual amity and good faith made by the United States in former treaties with the sovereigns representing the Hawaiian people, but all treatles made by those sovereigns with other

ies made by those sovereigns with other and friendly powers, and it is thereby in and friendly powers, and it is thereby in violation of international law.

"Because, by treating with the parties claiming at this time the right to cede said territory of Hawaii, the government of the United States receives such territory from the hands of those whom its own magistrates (legally elected by the people of the United States and in office in 1893) pronounced fraudulently in power and uncontutionally ruling Hawaii.

United States and in office in ISSS) pronounced frandulently in power and uncontutionally ruling Hawaii.

"Therefore, I, Lilluokalani, of Hawaii, do hereby call upon the president of that nation to whom alone I yielded my property and my authority, to withdraw said treaty (ceding said Islands) from further cowideration. I ask the honorable senate of the United States to decline to ratify said treaty and I implore the people of this great and good nation, from whom my ancestors learned the Christian religion, to sustain their representatives in such acts of justice and equality as may be in accord with the principles of their fathers, and to the Almighty Ruler of the universe, to Him who judgeth righteously, I commit my cause.

"Done at Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America, this seventeenth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven."

enteenth day of June, in the year eignteen hundred and ninety-seven.
"JOSEPH HALELUHE.
"LILIUOKALANI.
"WEKEKI HALELUHE,
"JULIUS A. PALMER,
"Witnesses to signature."

#### A HAWAIIAN BISHOP TALKS. Says the Feeling in the Island Is in Favor of British Annexatton.

Plymouth, Eng., June 17.-Bishop Willis, of Honolulu, has just arrived here from Hawall. In an interview he is quoted as saying that the feeling in the islands is against the United States and greatly in favor of British annexation, but the bishop adds that Great Britain has held aloof, although a third of the capital of the untry is British. Bishop Willis said that he thought that if Great Britain would not ake the country the next best course was or Japan to reinstate Queen Liliuokalant. Referring to the proposed annexation of he Islands by the United States, the bishop said the proposal was only advanced in order to please certain politicians, as America did not want the islands, "because the Chinese exclusion act would be-come nullified if Hawaii was annexed."

In conclusion, the bishop is quoted as saying that there is no doubt that Japan will enforce her claims in Hawaii, in which

# AS THE PARIS TEMPS SEES IT. Thinks Hawaiian Annexation an At-

tempt to Relegate Cuban Affairs to the Rear. Paris, June 17.—The Temps, referring to he annexation of Hawaii by the United

States, says: "We regard the annexation of Hawaii less as the result of a carefully considered plan than an attempt to relegate to obscurity the dangerous, thorny affairs of Cuba. President McKinley evidently imagines that, in throwing to the Chauvin-ists this bone to pick, he will procure a momentary respite. This calculation, too, is probably erroneous, because nothing will so contribute to strengthen aggressive pan-Americanism and whet the appetite for Cuba as this first taste at the expense of little Hawaii."

# TERRIFIC OHIO STORM.

Many Buildings Struck by Lightning and Severnl Persons Killed or Injured.

Defiance, O., June 17 .- During the terrific thunder storm last night, Jacob Griner, a farmer near Ayersville, this county, was struck by lightning while in his stable and instantly killed. The barn was destroyed. instantly killed. The barn was destroyed. Lightning struck the Citizens' opera house in this city while the high school graduating class was rehearsing and Clinton Garvey and Fred Haller, members of the class, were knocked senseless, Garvey being rendered both blind and deaf for an hour. At Wapakoneta, Peter Tabler, a farmer, was killed by lightning in his house, waten was consumed by fire. His wife and children were seriously injured by the shock. The Methodist church at New Hampshire, this county, was struck by lightning and badily damaged.

At Canal Dover, the electric light wires were burned out during the electrical storm, leaving the city in darkness.

were burned out during the electrical storm, leaving the city in darkness. The big reservoir at McArthur gave way, leading the surrounding lands and demot-sting the crons. flooding the surrounding lands and demo-isting the crops. In Dolaware county, the storm ruined growing crops by the acre.

### PINGREE'S FAME SPREADING. Several European Inquiries Concerning His Potato Patch Scheme

Have Been Received. Lansing, Mich., June 17.-Governor Pin gree's fame as the originator of the potao patch scheme for the poor has crossed the ocean, and his plan is being adopted in several European countries. Letters have been received at the executive office from Buda Pesth, Hungery, and from Notting-ham. England, requesting information re-grading the relief garding the plan.
Copies of the message which the governor delivered to the Detroit common counci
upon the subject when he was mayor of
that city were sent to the inquirers.

# Joint Editorial Meeting.

St. Louis, Mo., June 17.—About 100 editors, accompanied by their wives and daughters, are here for a two days' visit. They are members of the Mississippi Press Association and are visiting St. Louis for the first time as a body. A feature of the visit will be the joint meeting of the Mississippi and Missouri Press Associations at Meramec Highlands to-morrow. Lutheran Synod Adjourns,

# Mansfield, O., June 17.—The general Luth-eran synod completed its work in the aft-ernoon and formally adjourned in the even-ing. The ministers began leaving the city immediately after the afternoon session, and comparatively few were present at the final adjournment. The next synod will be held at York, Pa.

Lewis to Talk to Tammany. their respective lines held a meeting yester day afternoon, completing its work at so clock last night, after which Secretary Clendening engaged an extra stenographer, and with two stenographers and two mail clerks, wrote and mailed a letter to each of the West to-day.

Washington, June 17.—(Special.) Judge bower.

"Because, the president of the United States, the secretary of state and envoy commissioned by them reported in official documents that my government was unlawfully correct by the forces, diplomatic and naval, of the United States; that I

ON THE SANTA FE.

# JOYFUL NEWS FOR KANSAS CITY

LEAVES HERE AT 3 A. M., REACH-ING NEWTON IN FIVE HOURS.

# MIDNIGHT MAIL COLLECTION.

KANSAS CITY NO LONGER A SUBURB OF ST. LOUIS AND CHICAGO.

To Have Control of Some of Her Own Commercial Territory Hereafter -But the Beginning of a Great Improvement in Mail Facil-Ities.

Washington, June 17 .- (Special.) Beginning July 1, fast mail west from Kansas City leaves Kansas City at 3 a. m. over the Kansas City through part of our business Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, reaches night train west and mail is taken up by California train west from Newton and by Galveston train south from Newton.

On return trip, fast mail leaves Newton at 4 p. m., arriving at Kansas City at 9 p. m., making connection with south and west trains at Newton.

The order for the train, thus improving by the postmaster general to-day. This is proving the mail service all over the country, and is the beginning of the work for Kansas City which has been of so great advantage to other commercial cities of the country.

Means Much to Kansas City.

This will be good news for the business men of Kansas City. It will not be starttaken a deep interest in the matter for some time, some of the members of the has progressed astonishingly. same being active in presenting the claims of Kansas City and the advantages arising from this improved service. It will likewise be good news for the vast territory west reached by the improved service, and it is simply giving the people in the country that does business with Kansas City advantages similar to those enjoyed by the people who live in sections tributary to other cities. Chicago has seven fast trains leaving

about 3 a. m. and overtaking regular trains leaving a few hours before. St. Louis a few years ago commenced similar work and now has five early morning fast mail trains. Cincinnati is now in the midst of a similar fight, has three trains and wants

This system of fast trains to cover the commercial interests of cities and surrounding country commenced in New York about twelve years ago. This stirred up Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg. Chicago and Cleveland were not slow to find out the wonderful advantages arising from the same. Very soon thereafter St. Louis commenced work, followed with results.

# Midnight Collection of Mail.

Early morning mail trains, furnished by the railway mail department, are always closely backed up by the free delivery end of the postoffice department. In all cases a collection of mail after midnight is made in the business part of a city and the mail thus collected hustled off on the fast mail. Advices from Washington are to the effect that Kansas City will be supplied with an after midnight collection, beginning with July 1, and thus it appears that Kansas City business interests will be given an impetus, placing them ahead of all in their own territory.

As every business man here knows, eve since St. Louis got the fast mail train over the Missouri Pacific, leaving St. Louis at 3 a. m. and arriving here at 10:30 a. m., Kansas City business has been placed at a great disadvantage. The slow and incompetent mail facilities of Kansas City stopped collections of mail at 6 p. m. Any letter put in a mail box after that time was not taken up until the next morning. At the same time, a letter put in a mall box at St. Louis any time before midnight would be taken up by 1 or 2 a. m. and if it was coming West into Kansas City territory, it would be at the Union depot, Kansas City, at 10:30 a, m. and join the Kansas City mail accumulating after 6 p. m. This is but a short review of the commercial inequalities forced on Kansas City for the last four years by reason of the development of the fast mail service at St. Louis and not carrying on the same good work to Kansas City. As often remarked by our business men, it made Kansas City, in this respect, a clever little suburb of St. Louis, and Kansas City business interests made to suffer in genuine suburban fashion.

# Situation Is Changed.

But the situation now is very different. When the St. Louis letter gets to Kansan City, the Kansas City letter is just as far west as Kansas City is west of St. Louis. This enables a reply to business mail to come back to Kansas City on the evening of the morning it goes out and thus places us from twelve to twenty-four hours ahead of St. Louis in all our commercial mail in handling the business that naturally belong to Kansas City. This simply places Kansas City in absolute control of part of its own territory.

The improvement, thus far made, including the train service granted yesterday by the postoffice department, includes a 5 a. m. train over the Missouri Pacific to Omaha, reaching that city at 11 a. m. Also a train south and west over the Missouri Pacific leaving at 2:20 a. m. So far these trains have not been supplied with a midnight collection of mail, but will be, together with the 3 a. m. train west beginning on

July L. This covers the Kansas City terrilory south, north and west very well as a be ginning of fast mail service. It throws midnight mail over more than half of Kansas, and the territory of Oklahoma, togeth- | mail service.

## Will Cover Much Territory.

The theory of the passenger service of the Santa Fe is for branch trains to leave in the morning and return at night. This enables the various branches of the one system of road, in Kansas and the two territories, to cover at an early hour a vast territory with early morning mail. This also gives connections with various other roads at such points as Topeka, Newton, Hutchinson, Wichita, Winfield, Arkansas City and Oklahoma City. This, in addition to various connections with the Santa Fe branches at other points.

These same facilities can be utilized by Kansas City, Kas, and there is little doubt but the new postmaster, Mr. Barnes, will see to it that Kansas City, Kas., is given a midnight collection, and the improved fa cilities will be turned to account by the business interests of that city. The same may be confidently predicted of Topeka, and in this way all can utilize the increased facilities provided by the postoffice depart-

# Other Changes to Follow.

It can be confidently announced that

other important changes improving the

Kansas City mail service will soon follow, which will continue in the line of protecting the city's commercial interests against the improved facilities secured by Chicago and St. Louis. Chicago's fast mail reaches territory at 2 p. m., and St. Louis' at 10:30 a. m. Additional improvements will protect Kansas City on the east and northeast, and will be earnestly worked for by the commercial organizations of the city. It is mere justice in this connection to observe that the cities and towns in Kansas that will be favored by the Santa Fe train have been petitioning and working jointly with Kansas City for the improved

mail service. Expressions urging and soliciting improving facilities have been joined to Kansas City's efforts, and in this way there could be nothing but a joint demand. No one could afford to be in the attitude of not wanting mail facilities equal to those given other parts of the country. The question was seriously considered by the former administration, but similar pressure was being brought by other cities, and delay was the result. Finally, in the work of perfecting the general mail system, extending its ramifications and thoroughness, the present administration found a way to

comply with the demands of the business ling to the Commercial Club, which has interests of Kansus City and surrounding country. The work was commenced, and Kansas City No Longer a Suburb. With full developed mail facilities equal o those of Eastern cities there can be no question of Kansas City's future in a commercial way. Nothing is more important to the business interests of a city than improved mail facilities. It is not second even to the railroad question. A city with inferior mail facilities placed in competition with other cities of improved facilities is in a situation that hampers trade and business beyond endurance. The time has come when the handicap has been removed from Kansas City, Kansas City is no longer a suburb of anything, and the enmies of the city can no longer refer to Kansas City as an "evening town." No city was ever real-

#### appellation of being an "evening town." To Whom Credit Is Duc.

ly great as an "evening town." It is the

"morning towns" that run the commercial

world, and beginning with July 1 next,

The credit for this great improvement of the commercial interests of Kansas City and the Southwest is due the congressional delegations of Kansas and Missouri, and the outgoing and incoming delegate from Oklahoma. These acting in response to appeals from constituents and upon an occasion to do something for their part of the country. On the part of the Kansas delegation ex-Congressman Miller started the last agitation. He was a member of the postoffice and postroads committee, and as such had a hand in matters that made a lasting impression. He was closely aided by Representative Curtis, who was especially appealed to by his constituents to aid in the matter. In the matter also Senator Cockrell was most active, as he was in position to be of potent service. He could present the matter in a commanding way to the department and did so with full measure of force and effect. To this active energy must also be added that of ex-Representatives Van Horn and Hall, Representatives Cowherd and Dockery, Of course, it was a matter in which there could be no opposition, as no one in the West cares to be placed on record as trying to deprive his constituents of improved mail facilities. Once upon a time a Mississippl statesman tried to run the postoffice department out of his state, because, as he argued, he did not want his constituents to find out what he was doing or not doing in congress. He failed in his job of trying to shove slow mails out of his state and in due time his efforts became known to his dear people and he was left home to

ponder on his mistake. The three early trains now furnished Kansas City form a part of the great railway mail system of the United States and to these will be added in due time other similar facilities, when Kansas City will That Was One of the Conditions of control its own territory with ease, comfort and profit.

The presentation of the case placed before the postmaster general and Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallabarger, who has immediate charge of the railway mail service, was most conclusive and convincing. They have Kansas City on the list for mail facility improvements. No better news could reach the business men of the city and certainly nothing will be more highly appreciated by them. It is the final step to commercial supremacy over the vast territory that rightly belongs

#### to the business interests of Kansas City. Will Be a Passenger Train.

It may be added that the Santa Fe will give a passenger service on the fast mail. will be equipped with Pullman and coaches to accommodate the public. Thus it will happen that any one detained in the city, or who for any cause cannot conven-iently leave on the evening trains, can take "2 o'clock fast mall," and if destined to some point on the Santa Fe or connecting lines, will overtake the night train at Newton and go on his way re-

at 9 p. m., accommodating Central Kansan with a late train, allowing them to remain home all day. The convenience to the traveling public is in many respects commensurate with the improvements in th and thirty-two degrees were conferred.

SOCIAL DEMOCRACY OF AMERICA" SUCCEEDS THE A. R. U.

# SOCIALISM THE FOUNDATION.

SIX HOURS OF WORDY WARFARE OVER THE PLATFORM.

Object Is the "Abolition of Capitalism" and the Substitution of a Co-operative Commonwealth for the Present System of Government.

Chicago, June 17 .- The American Railway Union was to-day formally adjudged by E. V. Debs and his followers to be a corpse, and the Social Democracy of America is the name of the organization which is to take its place. This was quickly settled at the meeting of the A. R. U. delegates to-day, but when it came to the declaration of principles under which the Social Democracy is to exist, there was trouble from the start. Six hours of wordy warfare terminated, however, in the adoption of the platform on which the Social Democracy is to stand. The document starts as

"Labor, manual and mental, being the only creator of wealth and civilization, it rightfully follows that all who perform labor and create wealth should enjoy the results of their efforts, but this is rendered mpossible by the modern system of pro-

It is declared that thousands of men work in shops co-operating to the most efficient division of labor, but the fruits of this cooperative labor are in a measure appropriated by the owners of the means of production. The present economic system of the country is considered and condemned at some length, and the declaration of principles closes with the following

call for recruits: "We call upon all honest citizens to enlist under the banner of the Social Democracy of America, so that we may be ready to conquer capitalism by making use of our political liberty and by taking possession of public power, so that we may put an end to the present barbarous struggle by the abolition of capitalism, by the restoration of land, and of all of the means of producticu, transportation and distribution to the cople as a collective body, aml the substiution of a co-operative commonwealth for the present state of planicss production, in-dustrial warfare and social disorder; a comnonwealth which, although it will not nake all men equal physically or mentally, will give to every worker the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization, and ultimately inaugurate the universal

"For such purposes one of the states of the Union, to be hereafter determined, shall be selected for the concentration of our supporters, gradually extending the sphere of operations until the National Co-opera-tive Commonwealth shall be established." To-morrow the ways of means of settling and the state to be chosen will be consid-

# M'KINLEY COMING WEST.

#### Promises to Take Part in Unveiling the John A. Logan Statue in Chicago.

Chicago, June 17 .- President McKinley and his cabinet will come to Chicago to take part in the unveiling of the John A. Logan statue in the Lake Front park. The president will review a pr veterans on the day that promises to be one of the biggest in recent years, the longest line of regiments from the regular army that has marched since the war, the entire Illinois militia of 7.000 men, and the governors and their staffs from many of

he Western states.

Judge Richard Tutili brought the promise Judge Richard Tutili brought the promise from the president to be present at the from the president to be present at the ceremony. He went to Nashville and caught Mr. McKinley in the very act of finding time to set away from Washington and presidential duties. President McKinley promised to come. He made it with the single reservation that the day—June 22—should be the day of the adjournment of congress, or the day very

# JUBILEE SANGERFEST.

Preparations Under Way for a Great Celebration in Cincinnati

in 1899. Cincinnatt, O., June 17 .- J. Hanno Deiler, of New Orleans, president of the North American Sangerbund and other visiting officers, to-night conferred with the local organizations over arrangements for the international sangerfest, to be held in Cininternational sangerfest, to be held in Cincinnati in 1859, the occasion being the fiftieth, or golden, jubilee. The conference will continue until Sunday. A committee will be appointed to attend the Northwestern sangerfest, at Philadelphia, next Monday and invite that hody to co-operate in the Cincinnail festival. The Sangerbund of Germany, with 90,000 singers, will be invited. Over 10,000 singers in organizations are expected here, in addition to thousands of visitors. The director of the golden jubilee is to be selected by the Cincinnati societies.

# PETER MAHER TO WED TO-DAY.

Takes Out a License to Marry Miss Agnes Torphy, of Philadelphin.

Philadelphia, June 17 .- Peter Maher, the pugilist, to-day made application for a ense to marry Miss Agnes Torphey, of this ity. After the usual formalities had been disposed of Maher was handed the license. The wedding is expected to take place to-

# WILL GO TO SPAIN AT ONCE. the Appointment of Mr.

Woodford. Washington, June 17 .- It is formally anounced that Steuart L. Woodford's selection as minister to Spain was influenced by the fact that he agreed to go to him post immediately upon confirmation, something very much desired by the president, and also to remain there throughout the present administration, an arrangement not subscribed to by some other possible ap-

# Assistant Indian Commissioner.

Washington, June 17.—The president will shorily act on the appointment of an assistant Indian commissioner, and it is probable that Joseph T. Bender, of New York city, will be nominated. Mr. Bender first entered the government service in June, 190, and has since served in various capacities.

# Good Job for "Dick" Yates.

Washington, June 17.—It is learned that the appointment of Mr. Richard Yates, of Illinois, as collector of internal revenue for the Springfield district has been fully de-cided upon, and his nomination will be sent to the senate within the next few days. Kansas Veteran Reinstated.

# Washington, June 17.—(Special.) Thomas W. Oshel, of Kanuas, an old soldier, has been reinstated as stock examiner in the agricultural department.

Commencement at Cornell. Ithaca, N. Y., June 17 .- The twenty-ninth annual commencement of Cornell versity was held to-day. Four hu